WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. JUNE 4, 1866.

Le the business of the Union considerated, in view of the proposed chadge in its terms, will be enachaned strictly on a such base, all agancies for the collection of authorisations for the Union are disconlined. No payments should be found to again after this date, except to Mr. W. G. Lignsonth, Mr., when is authorized to make collections in the collections of the contractions of the collections.

equally offensive claim of visitation. The latter, we believe, originated with some French writer; but remained unneticed till the year 1841, when Lord Palmerates suggested it for Lord Aberdeen to maintain it in a formal argument the following January.

We published a day or two ago the gratest of Gen. Case against the Quintuple treaty, which we suppose was regotated and concluded expressly to unforce the practice of visitation; and we now transfer to our columns the celebrated pumphlet of Gen. Case, discussing at length the whole subject.

We thus my before our readers the entire case; and it will be found all the mess interesting because the pumphlet was sufficient and published even a few days before the world was sulightened by Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Stevenson, claiming for her Majenty's cruisers the right of visitation.

HYPERCRITICING.—THE POSITION OF THE AD-KINDHEATION IN RESPECT TO OUR MORRIGH

To gramble and complain is a constitutional habit of our peculiar race. We prize it as a valuable and necessary quality of mind, leading to investigation and truth. We inherited it; and with influitely great facilities for its exercise, we practice it in all the relations of human society. It is not confined to politics. If runs into commerce, trade, shipping, agriculture, mechanics; into religious bodies, into the pulpit, fract acceptage, synods, conventions; it is equally virulent in matters of more form, and is is absolutely truculent in all the political concerns of the country. It is a species of aphillarating gas, a kind of arial ascension, which instals, betimes, al-

The present happens to be a moment of great ex-citement throughout the country, growing out of the unaccountable stupidity, for such we are compelled to call it, of British craisers in forcibly interfering with our merchant ships in the Gulf of Florids and around the falsand of Cabs. When these ageres-sions became, in our judgment, a rule, and not an exceptional case, it was perfectly natural that the people and press of this country should feel that a remedy adequate to the complete vindication of our severeign rights and to the protection of our marchant ships, their officers and men, sailing upon the seas, ought at once to be applied. Hence we hear the demand from all parts of the Union that the excoutive government shall promptly use the whole naval force at its command not only for purposes of any public ship which may be proven to have vio-lated and insulted the national flag. It is presumed es ; and, we are free to say, if we consult on, the presumption is fully authorized.

Now, on the other hand, we beg to remind the would render the Executive arm more efficient in conducting our foreign relations has, up to this time, met with scarcely any attention.

A long time has passed since the President, in his fort 8cott by a party of free-State men, who are

nnual message, suggested the necessity of such a necesure in order to procure just redress for the measure in order to procure just redress for the outrage committed upon a public vessel in Paraguay; and it was but a day or two ago a resolution for that specific purpose finally passed Congress. Another example is equally striking. Every one who is at all conversant with our national interests, and the rapidly-increasing and important trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union, knows full well the value of the interest transit routes, and the difficulties we have smountered to know them open and use. The President school of Congress the naccessary power to effect, this great object. To this day not the alightest attention has been paid to his specific recommendation in this respect, and we are

and safe. The President sales of Occapres he noceasery power to effect, this print object. To this
day not the slightest attention has been paid to his
specific recommendation in this respect, and we are
ready at any time to hear of offerts by foreign States
to control the ignation in the respect, so we are
ready at any time to hear of offerts by foreign States
the weak, successively powersments of Central America.

We are unfor such circumstances, told the the Excountry is insulated in the heart of the Excountry is insulated in the heart of the Excountry in foreign the second to the
spirit of national programs, me responses the me
tional energies. That while the people are recolute
and determines, their federal officials are weak,
vacilitating, and unrellable.

The contitution is the chart by which the ship of
State is unfeet. Thus insurance has freewed, and
wisely returned. to Congress the warmaning and
the money-voing power. Is has contract upon the
Executive the consistent in chast of the military and
navel forests of the activity of the contract of the troubles reported
to control the forests, the responsibility does not
rect upon the President. Like is the wife, and
any to prove infrastructure, the state of the military and
ance to Tanguny, the transits, or in any other cases
any to prove the state of the activity and
navel forests of the activity of the
supposition of the forest on the control of the
congress of the activity of the activity of the
supposition of forests of the activity of the
congress of the activity of the activity of the
congress of the activity of the activity of the
congress

it by Congress. It has very little original stream in respect to these matter which now so is engrous subdir attention it is throw which deem upon the action of the legislative branch

espect to the propositions made to increase the na-

pressure will be relieved at the end of the week, when we shall give renewed attention to the interests and tastes of our readers of all classes. Congress is making great despatch in the transaction of the business before it, and we have no doubt it will adjourn on Monday.

Two Arrivals from Europe... Four Days Later News.

News.

News.

News.

News.

News.

Bremen via Southampton on the 18th, arrived off Sandy Hook about nine this morning, with three days later English educes.

The British propeller, Indian, from Liverprol on the 18th May, has also arrived at Quebec.

Nothing of striking interest had transpired in Parliament since the departure of the Africa. The debate on the Indian bill was adjourned to the 18th.

Later advices from India had been received. The city of Asinghur had been relieved. The rebels had been defeated near Futtinghur with great less in killed, and 500 prisoners. The British less was but 70.

A later version of the battle between the Turks and Montenegrins at Grahova reposts that the former were totally defeated and their commander killed. They also less their cannon and baggage, and fied to Kloblach, where they remained in a state of blockade.

The ship Grand Duches, from New York for Liverpool, was burned at sea. The crew and passengers had arrived at Liverpool.

TAYERFOOL.—The cotton market for Saturday and Monday closed with former quotatious being barely maintained. Sales of two days, 12,600 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs closed dull. Consols, 97.

[SECOND DESPAYOR.]

Quaser, June 1.—The papers by the Indian bring ching of striking importance beyond what was tele-aphed this morning.

Liverpoot, May 19.—Seles of cotton for three days amounted to 17,000 hales. Fair and lower qualities are id lower, but middling remains steady at lest quotations. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs closed quiet. Flour dull. Western canal, 21s. a 21s. 6d.; southern, 22s. a 22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. a 25s. Wheat is quiet—red, 6s.; white, 7s. a 7s. 3d. Corn closed quiet at 6d. decline; white, 35s.; yellow, 34s. a 34s. 6d.

Provisions are steady. Pork is steady. Bacon is firm but quiet. Lard is quiet at 56s. 6d. a 57s. 6d. Rosin is dull at 4s. Sugar is steady. Rice quiet.

From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, May 31.—The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat of this city gives many rumons and conflicting accounts of the recent troubles in the southern part of the Territory. It is stated that some two hundred soldiers have organized near Sugar Mound, and a still larger number of Missourians enemped a short distance from them. It was thought a battle might ensue between the marking territory.

reinforcements, in order to take the place by storm.

The Democrat bas information, from a gentleman who
has just arrived from Kansas, that a deputy United States
marshal, who had been sent in pursuit of Molfigomery,
had been taken prisoner by the latter on Thursday night

FORT LEAVENCERI, May 28, via Booneville, May 31.—
More recent accounts from the south fully substantiate
this previous reports of the murders committed in Lynn
county.

Preparations to Resist Border Outrages.
St. Lows, May St.—Thirty boxes of muskets have been adapped from Jefferson City to the horder counties by the fibries authorities, as is inferred, with the design of repelling the invasion of the State by the marsuding bands from Kansas, and it is probable that the militia of the western counties will be called out.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

on all hands that Cube is the only slave mart now existing in the world, and that were the trade put a stop to there, it must eene altogether. Were Cube a colony or a State of the Union, the British Government know full well that the importation of slaves would cease at once and ferever; and they also know that while the island continues he be a Spanish dependency, administered by corrupt Spanisheds for their own personal profit, the slave trade will continue, because the planters pay liberally in good cumes for the texts generalised to recruit the force on their planteties. The crooked disingenuousness rests, I think, with those who cast up their hands and eyes in hely however at the "iniquitous traffic, and yet neglect to take the only effectual, or certainly the most effectual, means of suppressing it.

The mayor and competeller of the city, in pursuance of the advice of the composition council, select to-day, on behalf of the city, the crystal palace and its appurtenances, on the ground that they are now the property of the city, the lease made in 1852 to Edward Riddle and Cohaving expired some time time. It will be strange if so apparently important a proceeding is allowed to pass uncontested. I have no death that to morrow will bring forth a rich case of mictions and injunctions.

I have to record the death of William Alexander Duer, late circuit indep for the oir-cult embracing Albany, Renseabler, and Columbia counties, and more recently president of Columbia College, which took place at a late how less and suffered much. He was born in 1780, and was consequently in the 78th year of his ayening shows, as com-

Receipts. 5138,084 90 Payments, (including 2500,000 sent to N. O.) 766,817 20 Salaspoe. 5,759,830 50 The receipts at the custom-house for duties were 262,-

May 1, 1856.—By balance.
Receipts during the month—

Post Office do	206,217 62	0,461,562 71
May 31, 1668.	Balance,	2,778,075 71
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	1,778,970 66 2,480,045 18	4,250,015 60
To payments	**********	1,750,490 35
of sequence the more bout touther?	Balance,	2,508,530 84
By balance, Cr., interest accounts and app To payments	ropriations	39,594 40 9,467 00
middle of the depart to come where	Balanco,	80,067 40
By receipts for customs in May, 1854		1,567,166 89 2,087,548 99
Decrease in May, 1868		490,877 17
By balance, Cr., bullion and expense ac't for By soin received during the month By fine bars	289,815 55 1,415,708 41	1,440,478 91
from which place. It brouds	1000	1,705,628 96
	440,000 14 1,038,475 81	8,146,002 87
New of spicific balls a selection	THE PARTY NAMED IN	1,477,174 96
stell intolly said from more	Palance,	1,065,627 92
By coin in hand, in assistant treasurer's office By come in hand, assay office	5,316,968 46 286,778 92	kan Lubijadi giji/keoga Lepi
By fine bars, assay office. By unparted bullion, assay office By bullion at the midt for coinage	1,432,049 91 868,881 90 24,869 00	5,568,430 47
the se period and least of the of	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	1,033,500 11

FROM AN OCCASIONAL ORRESPONDENT.

New Your, May 21, 1626.

It would be an interesting course of philosophilal special property of the server o

BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is a summary of the condition of all the few York city banks, on Saturday last, compared with

The statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregate of averages in their leading items, as compared with the previous week:

May 24. May 31.

\$11,310,825 \$11,310,825 \$11,310,825 \$11,310,825 \$11,310,825 \$12,900,575 \$28,103,418 luc. \$133,342 \$1,305,387 \$1,405,334 luc. \$10,1327 \$1,305,387 \$1,405,334 luc. \$10,1327 \$1,405,334 luc. \$10,1327 \$1,405,405 luc. \$15,127 \$1,405,405 luc. \$15,127 \$2,410,181 \$2,436,527 luc. \$25,716 PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sacramento, Cal., State Journal has changed hands. is now published by S. W. Raveley, esq., and is called a California Statesman. Mosers. H. F. Smith and John A. Mitchell proper ablish a paper in the Territory of Carson Valley, a field the Democratic Press.

The Brandon Republican says J. S. Morriss, esq., of Port Gibson, Miss., is the author of that inimitable pro-duction, "a harp of a thousand strings, spirite of just men made perfect."

Governor Blacksnake, an ancient Indian of one hundred and sixteen winters, lives about six miles from Randolph, Catt county. He was an Indian scout during the revolution, and wears a sliver used given to him by Washington. The old "brave" is very feeble and nearly blind and bedridden. It is stated he once bore despatches from the Reservation where he now resides, to Buffalo, New York, a distance of sixty-nine miles, going and returning in one day.

New York, a distance of sixty-nine miles, going and returning in one day.

Wm. G. Boggs, esq., has retired from the editorial management of the Expositor, published at Springfield, (Ohio.) W. D. Hill, esq., succeeds him.

There was great rejoicing at Dayton, Ohio, among the denocracy upon the announcement of the admission of Colonel Vallandigham to his seat in the House of Representatives. A salute of thirty-three guns was fired in honor of the event.

THIRTY-METH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858.

MEMORIALS, PETETIONS, ETC.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of John Gardner, agent of the American Timber-bending Company, praying that a commission, to be composed of saval officers and naval constructors, may be appointed to examine Blanchard's patent for bending timber for ship's knees, and, if approved, that the Socretary of the Navy be authorized to purchase the right to it in the construction of ships of war; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAMERON presented two petitions of citizens of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, praying that sufficient protection may be extended to that branch of Auerican labor engaged in the manufacture of iron; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

In presenting these petitions, Mr. C. took occasion to express the opinion that the protection which these people sought would never be afforded them until the political complexion of the Senate should be changed.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. MAILIORY presented several petitions of the principal property holders and merchants of Georgetown and Washington, District of Columbia, praying that the bill which passed the House of Representatives for a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FITCH presented the petition of R. F. Hunter, a licetenant in the army, praying to be allowed a credit in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his counts for certain public money stolen while in his counts for certain public money stolen while in his counts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while in his accounts for certain public money stolen while his his accounts for certain public money stolen while his h

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the petition of John Losch.
Mr. J., from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills from the House of Bepresent tives, severally reported them beck without amendment and recommended their passage:
Bill for the relief of Capt. Stanton Sholes.
Bill for the relief of Joseph Webb.
Bill for the relief of Micajah Brooks.
Bill for the relief of Elijah Close, of Tennessee.
Bill granting an invalid pension to James Fugate, of Missouri.

Bill granting an invalid pension to James Fugate, of Missouri.

Bill granting an invalid pension to Conrad Schroeder.

Bill granting an invalid pension to Alexander S. Bean, of Pennsylvania.

Bill for the relief of Wyatt Griffith.

Bill for the relief of Stephen Fellows.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives to increase the pension of Henry E. Read, a citizen of Kentucky, and for other purposes, reported it back without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills from the House of Representatives, severally reported them back without amendment and recommended their passage:

passage:

Bill granting a pension to Mary A. M. Jones.

Bill for the relief of Michael A. Davenport, of Illinois.

Bill to continue the pension heretofore paid to Mary C.

Hamilton, widow of Capt. Fowler Hamilton, late of the

United States army.
Bill for the relief of Robinson Gammon,
Bill for the relief of Robinson Gammon,
Bill for the relief of Frederick Smith.
Bill for the relief of David Watson.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on the

them back without amendment and recommended their passage:

Bill for the relief of John Dearmit.

Bill for the relief of Stuckey & Rogers.

Joint resolution for the relief of Henry Orndorf.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of the representative of Henry King, deceased, reported it back without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom were referred the following bills from the House of Representatives, severally reported them back without amendment and recommended their passage:

sage : Bill for the relief of Roswell Minard, father of Theodor Minard, deceased.

Bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Jean

Bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Jean Baptists Devidrine.

Bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John McRonough, deceased, late of Louisiana.

Mr. B., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to affirm certain entries of land in the State of Louisiana, reported it back and recommended its pas-

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands to whom were referred the memorial of James H. Bircl jr., and the petition of T. D. W. Yonisy, submitted report thereon; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. BRODERICK stated that he entirely dissented from the last-named report.

Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senste;

**Resolved, That he binders of the Congressional Globs and Appendix for the 34th Congress to paid the same prion per volume as is allowed by law for binding the same for the 25th Congress.

Mr. GWIN sale-I and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of John Ferguson and others; which was read twice and matered, together with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Boods.

which was concurred in, and the hill is thus peaced.

In resolves were remains started.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution for the adjustment of difficulties with the republics of New Gresnate, Central America, and Mexico, and also a bill to resistant and reduces outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States, reported a substitute therefor; which was read, together with the original bill. The joint resolution provides that, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and New Grenada, the Central American States, and Mexico, the President

shall be authorised to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable, in the event of the refusal by the government of any of said States of just satisfaction for wrongs inflicted upon American oftisens.

The bill referred to the Committee provides that in case of flagrant violation of the laws of nations by outney upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the republic, the President shall be authorised to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such entreges, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, to gether with the reasons for his action in the prepilees, before Congress at the earliest practical moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

The substitute reported is as follows:

order. He wanted the appropriation bills disposed of first, and then the Senate could take up any subject it pleased.

Mr. STUART moved to amend the motion of Mr. Mason by making it the special order for Saturday next, at one of clock.

Mr. GWIN said that if, after the reporting of that bill, Congress should adjourn without doing anything on the subject, it would be considered by those governments that they could continue to commit these outrages upon our citizens with perfect impunity. He hoped the motion of Mr. Mason would be agreed to, and that soiton would promptly be taken, so as to afford protection to our citizens on these routes of travel.

Mr. SEWARD stated that he was one of a minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations who dissented entirely from the substitute reported. He thought there would not be much advantage in discussing this bill, even if it be right in itself, unless it could be passed; and he was satisfied that such a bill could not pass Congress during the present session if we were to adjourn on Monday next. The first question, therefore, was for the Senate to ask the House of Representatives to rescind the order fixing the day of adjournment on Monday next. Until the will of the Senate should have been manifested on that matter, he was opposed to making this bill the special order for any future time.

Mr. STUART remarked that the Senate had been occupied for two days, during the morning hour, in discussing a kindred subject, and had accomplished nothing yet. If the discussion should continue during the morning hour for every day this week, no doubt we should have the same result. But after the appropriation bills and other public business shall be finished, we could take this bill up on Saturday, and be prepared to act definitely upon the proposition.

Mr. TOOMES inquired whether the bill included Great Britain?

Mr. MASON replied that it did not.

Mr. TOOMBS inquired whether the bill included Grest Britain?
Mr. MASON replied that it did not.
Mr. TOOMBS thought we bught to apply the same rule to the strong that we did to the weak.
Mr. MASON stated that on these transit routes there were many thousand American citizens possing annually, and there were no means of affording them protection. He referred to the outrages within a year or two past at New Grenada and Tampico; and showed that there was a distinction between the polley to be adopted towards those great powers, which are capable of affording redress or refusing it, and towards that class of unsettled population where there is a form of government, and yet the authorities are unable to exercise the international functions of government.
Mr. HOUSTON remarked that these occurrences only convinced him of the propriety and necessity of adopting the resolutions which he introduced some time slace, for extending a protectorate over these South American States.

YEAS—Meanrs, Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Rigler, Cungman, Davis, Green, Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, and Sittell—16.

NAYS—Meanrs. Bayard, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Camerça, Chandler, Cark, Clay, Colamor, Crittonden, Pixon, Doolitile, Furkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamilia, Hammond, Harlan, Hudfer, Johonson of Arkanasa, Jones, King, Mallory, Pearce, Soward, Elmmons, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Wright,

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

Sundry amendments were discussed at great length. Mr. CHANDLER submitted an amendment appropriating \$24,000 for the continuation of the improvement of the channel over the St. Clair Flats, in Michigan.

Objection was made to this amendment by several senators on the ground that appropriations for internal improvements were out of place on an appropriation bill. Mr. PUGH earnestly contended that this was the most proper place for such appropriations, and indicated his purpose to move, as amendments to this bill, all the appropriations recommended by the Committee on Commerce, and reported by them in different bills.

Mr. WADE concurred in the views of his colleague, saying that the only chance such bills had of being passed at this session was in being tacked on to an appropriation bill.

Upon reassembling, the general subject of internal improvements was discussed by Messrs. BENJAMIN, SEW. ARD, and BAYARD; when the question being taken, the amendment of Mr. Chandles was not agreed toyeas 20, nays 20—as follows:

yeas 20, nays 20—as follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Ball, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Collamer, Critendes, Dixos, Franches, Foot, Fusier, Rarhan, Leanedy, Ring, Polt, Fugh, Boward, Staach, Trambull, Wade, and Wilses—20.

NATS—Mesers. Alien, Bayard, Benjamia, Bigler, Brown, Cingman, Pispatrick, Houston, Houser, Ivroson, Johnson of Arkassa, Johnson of Tonnesso, Esson, Foarce, Edd, Sebastias, Bidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Foombs, and Yulse—20.

ABEENT OR NOT VOTING—Mesers. Bales, Cameron, Clark, Cay, Davis, Dooliste, Donglas, Durkes, Piloh, Green, Gwin, Hals, Hanin, Hammood, Hayre, Hendersen, Jones, Mallery, Rice, Shells, Rismons, Summer, Thompson of Kennastry, and Wright—21.

Mesers. Doolityles and Clark, Shinesses and Hayrs, Davis and Durkins, and Clark, Shinesses, and Wright—21.

Mesers. Doolityles and Clark, Shinesses and Hayrs, Davis and Durkins, and Clark and Hammoup, were respectively announced as having paired off on this question.

Mr. PUGH then submitted an amendment providing appropriations for some twenty or more harbors, in accordance with the bills reported by the Committee on Commerce, amounting in the aggregate to \$585,000.

Mr. JONES moved to amend that amendment by adding an appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, at the Des Moine and Rock River rapids; which was not agreed to—year 17, nays 50.

The onestion being taken on the amendment of Mr.

Mr. POLK moved to reduce the appropriation for continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States from \$250,000 to \$100,000; which was not agreed to—yeas II, nays 36.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$800,000 for the completion of the